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5. ATHENS WARNS OF ANTI-GREEK RIOTS IN TURKEY

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Under instructions from Prime Minister Karamanlis, Greece's acting foreign minister has told Ambassador Allen that the Greek government is "greatly wor-

ried" over the possibility of anti-Greek disturbances in Istanbul during the UN debate on the Cyprus issue. Athens is anxious, according to the minister, that Ankara "know in advance such disturbances are expected so that the Turkish government cannot say that the police in Istanbul were taken by surprise."

Allen comments that Karamanlis is now in an angry mood and may take some drastic anti-Turkish move if trouble recurs in Istanbul.

Comment

A similar warning was given by the Greek government just before the Istanbul riots of September 1955.

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6. FORMER OPPONENTS OF ULBRICHT ADMITTED TO EAST GERMAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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The admission to the central committee of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED) of three former opponents of First Secretary Walter Ulbricht's policies may be designed to appease the restive intellectual element by giving it greater representation in high party circles. The most prominent of the three is Franz Dahlem, former politburo member who was once regarded as Ulbricht's principal opponent in the party. The other two are Hans Jendretzky, former Berlin party boss, and Alexander Abusch, leading East German intellectual. All three men were publicly criticized by the party in 1952-53.

These appointments do not necessarily presage any fundamental concessions to dissident elements demanding more freedom, as Dahlem, at least, appears to have been intimidated into supporting Ulbricht's policies. Ulbricht, in his speech to the central committee meeting last week, sharply rejected the concept of national Communism, once espoused by Dahlem, and declared that East Germany would not follow the Yugoslav pattern.

The ferment among intellectuals and students and their demands for more freedom are causing the regime serious concern. One group, led by a university professor who was arrested in late November 1956, reportedly had contacts with intellectuals in Hungary and Poland and with Social Democrats in Germany with a view toward encouraging changes in East Germany.

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8. PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF HAITI REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

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Provisional President Pierre-Louis of Haiti is reported to have resigned in the face of a general strike, cabinet resignations, and increasing criticism of his government. A meeting of presidential candidates and army leaders reportedly decided to set up an interim revolutionary government. It is possible that a junta will assume power.

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The question of legal succession is unclear. The American embassy believes that Pierre-Louis, who became chief executive following the ouster of dictator Magloire on 12 December 1956, could be followed constitutionally by J. B. Cineas, a senior judge of the court of appeals. Cineas is reported acceptable to several presidential candidates and a majority of the interested public.

Opposition to Pierre-Louis had developed over his delay in setting a date for elections and his failure to obtain enactment of electoral reform laws and laws sequestering the assets of members of the Magloire administration.

The financial and economic situation of the country is serious and political unrest can be expected to continue.

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